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A true and genuine Diſcovery of ANIMAL ELECTRICITY *and* MAGNETISM: *calculated to detect and overthrow all counterfeit deſcriptions of the ſame.*

IT is generally admitted, that there is a plenum, or univerſal fluid, which occupies all ſpace, and that all bodies moving therein, abound with pores or points of introduction, and interſtices to receive and return it; that this fluid conſiſts of fire, light, air, or ſpirit, which flowing through one body by the currents which iſſue therefrom to another, as in a magnet, produces that phœnomenon we call Animal Magnetiſm. Now as it is the nature of all fluids to tend to an equilibrium, therefore the efforts which bodies make towards each other produce Animal Electricity. Animal Electricity is no more than the effect produced between two bodies, one of which has more motion than the other; a phœnomenon proving that the body which has moſt motion communicates it to the other, until an equilibrium of motion be eſtabliſhed between them; with inequality of motion there is Animal Electricity: with equality and reciprocity of motion there is Animal Magnetiſm. It is the purpoſe of nature that Animal Electricity ſhould exiſt only to produce Animal Magnetiſm; the former ends where the latter begins. The human body may be therefore compared to an electrical machine, the arms the conductors, the fingers the pointers. Hold the fingers of both hands for ſome time towards the invalid's pericardium, and you will ſoon perceive all the effects of electricity on the patient: continue the motion till he is filled with the electrical fluid, which will flow with great velocity from your fingers, in proportion as your mental faculties are engaged; this you will ſoon know by the commoto or criſis he will be put into, if his diſorder requires either the one or the other. But if the treatment does not produce either of theſe, depend upon it his reſtoration will be very ſoon brought about without them.

This *ſcience* has been kept hid and concealed from the multitude, and great ſums have been given for the knowledge of it: but I can aſſure the public, that it is as fairly laid open in the following little treatiſe as it poſſibly can be in a few words.

I have had the happineſs of being inſtructed in this wonderful ſyſtem by a gentleman of the firſt abilities, and who has treated, many days, more than an hundred a day, and with great ſucceſs in many inſtances. And I was not taught it under any reſtriction, and therefore can with freedom and pleaſure communicate to others what I have received; and I doubt not, bnt any perſon of even a common capacity, by attending cloſely to the rules here laid down, may become as uſeful an operator as thoſe that have paid large ſums for their knowledge. But let not thoſe be diſcouraged who are but beginners, but let them perſevere and exert themſelves in the practice of it, and they will ſee, in many inſtances, ſuch ſucceſs as will doubtleſs give them ſpirits to go on, and encourage them to perſiſt.

If you would wiſh to treat patients with ſucceſs obſerve the following rules or directions,

Firſt. Be as much *abſtracted* as poſſible; put every other thought and idea out of your mind, and ſeek to enter in, and for a time take poſſeſſion of the ſubject, whom you are about to treat.

Secondly. Let your mind be filled with *affection and benevolence* towards the ſubject that you are treating. Let all the energy of your ſoul be fixed on the relief of your patient, and generally ſucceſs will follow.

Thirdly. Let there be a conſtant *intention* within you; keep up an idea of the complaint that you wiſh to remove; be earneſtly deſirous to give all the aſſiſtance in your power towards the relief of the ſubject. Kindneſs, pity, conſtant intention, and compaſſion, are great promoters of ſucceſs in this matter. Strange as this may ſeem, you will find it true, and thoſe who have conſidered the amazing powers of ſympathy and antipathy will eaſily ſee it reaſonable.

Fourthly. Exert the ſtrong internal faculty of *volition*, or your *will*, towards the ſubject that you are called to treat; determine to do good to the diſeaſed; and you will find oftentimes a ſtrange connection with thoſe whom you are treating.—This is produced by the incorporation of the atmoſpheres, and as each body has an atmoſphere around it, they have a ſtrange power over each other. And as the principles of this ſcience, are in themſelves very powerful, the more they are combined and exerted, the greater will be their force, and the more conſpicuous the effects of the treatment will be.

If the power of the mental faculties in men were known, they would be ſurprized at themſelves; but theſe powers lie hid till they are proved by ſenſible operations really to exiſt. It has been frequently obſerved, that when perſons are ſpoken of they are near, and ſoon come into ſight, and when you think on abſent perſons, it is often found they are at the ſame time as earneſtly engaged in thinking on you. Many inſtances of the amazing power of ſympathy muſt have been manifeſted to all attentive obſervers. Conſider this, and apply it with all your might to the preſent ſubject, according to the above directions.

(To be concluded in our next.)

EXTRACT.

AS beauteous Phoſphor, in his flaming robe,
Looks thro' night's curtain round the ſpacious globe,
Sees the pale Moon in weſtern ſkies decline,
And bids the morn in bluſhing radiance ſhine;
Soon as Aurora breaks the ſhades of night,
Sinks down, emboſom'd in his native light;
Thus FRANKLIN ſhone; and round life's fields afar,
Pour'd forth the effulgence of the morning ſtar.
He walk'd with nature thro' her mazy road,
And eyed the beauties of the forming God;
Taught us why lightning its red wings unfurl'd,
And why the thunder rock'd the aſtoniſh'd world;
Search'd the deep ſyſtem of electric fire,
And ſhew'd it ſtreaming on the conſcious wire;
Till Heaven, admiring, call'd the ſage away,
And mix'd his radiance with celeſtial day.
But while, in tears, we mourn the long adieu,
Lo, ADAMS riſes to the enraptur'd view.
As ſome fair fountain, in the vernal plain,
Breaks thro' the ground and pours its ſtreams amain;
Thro' all the vale in ſoft meander ſpreads,
Clears the choak'd ſoil, and wakes the verdant meads;
So from his ſeat the exalted patriot ſtands,
And gives new ardor to reviving lands;
O'er every clime his voice, in thunder hurl'd,
Sounds ſacred terror to the admiring world.
Britannia, fearful, hears her funeral ſong,
And the dire death-watch ſounding from his tongue.
See, ſee COLUMBUS! from the tottering throne,
A GEORGE deſcending to embrace thy ſon;
From realm to realm the immortal ſtateſman flies,
And Independence ruſhes down the ſkies.
His pen, his voice his country ſtill ſhall guard,
By Heaven inſpired, and for the taſk prepar'd.
And thou, great WASHINGTON! immortal ſage!
Pride of the world! thou Phœbus of thine age!
Whoſe awful name the tyrant dreads to hear,
And ſtartled envy drops the bloody ſpear;
Say, can the Muſe confeſs the rapt'rous fire,
Nor ſound thy praiſes on the tuneful lyre?
Thrice grateful taſk! thy God-like deeds to ſing!
What flowing numbers ſhou'd adorn the ſtring!
When firſt, from Britain's ſhore, involv'd in blood,
Black war ruſh'd vengeful o'er the billowy flood!
When death, behind, diſplay'd his horrid head,
And the grim Furies left their iron bed;
Round theſe fair climes, where peace, unknown to arms,
And freedom, ſacred freedom ſpread her charms;
Hurl'd their black ſhafts, from hell's unbounded ſtore,
And deſolation crimſon'd all the ſhore;
The WASHINGTON aroſe, to graſp the ſhield,
And flew like lightning to the gloomy field.
The murd'rous crew, aghaſt, confeſs'd the alarm,
Nor dared the vengeance of his waſting arm.
Round every plain unerring fate he ſends,
And death turns traitor to purſue his friends.
Peace reigns again: And ſee, from ſmiling ſkies,
Returning freedom to Columbia flies.
Science comes down to wake her native fires,
And WASHINGTON to Vernon's ſhades retires.

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the ſubject of the
COD AND WHALE FISHERIES,
[CONTINUED.]

THE plan of the Engliſh government, ſince the peace, has been to prohibit all foreign fiſh in their markets, and they have given from eighteen to fifty pounds ſterling, on every fiſhing veſſel complying with certain conditions. This policy is ſaid to have been ſo far ſucceſsful as to have raiſed the number of ſeamen employed in that buſineſs in 1786, to fourteen thouſand, and the quantity of fiſh taken, to ſeven hundred and thirty-two thouſand kentals. The table No. 1, hereto annexed, will preſent to the eye, this hiſtory more in detail.

The fiſheries of the United States, annihilated during the war; their veſſels, utenſils, and fiſhermen deſtroyed; their markets in the Mediterranean and Britiſh-America loſt, and their produce dutied in thoſe of France, their competitors enabled by bounties to meet and under ſell them at the few markets remaining open without any public aid, and indeed, paying aids to the public: Such were the hopeleſs auſpices, under which this important buſineſs was to be reſumed. Yet it was reſumed, and, aided by the mere force of natural advantages, they employed, during the years 1786,—7,—8,—9, on an average, five hundred thirty-nine veſſels, of nineteen thouſand one hundred eighty-five tons, three thouſand two hundred eighty-ſeven ſeamen, and took two hundred fifty thouſand ſix hundred fifty kentals of fiſh: (ſee No. 2,) and an official paper, (No. 3) ſhews that, in the laſt of thoſe years, our exportation amounted to three hundred ſeventy-five thouſand and twenty kentals, and thirty thouſand four hundred ſixty-one barrels, deduction made of three thouſand ſeven hundred one kentals, and ſix thouſand three hundred forty-three barrels of foreign fiſh received and re-exported. (See No. 4.) Still, however, the calculations in (No. 5) which accompany the repreſentation, ſhew, that the profits of the ſales in the years 1787,—8, were too ſmall to afford a living to the fiſherman, and on thoſe of 1789, there was ſuch a loſs as to withdraw thirty-three veſſels, of the town of Marblehead alone, from the further purſuit of this buſineſs: And the apprehenſion is, that, without ſome public aid, thoſe ſtill remaining will continue to withdraw, and this whole commerce be engroſſed by a ſingle nation.

This rapid view of the cod-fiſhery, enables us to diſcern under what policy it has flouriſhed or declined in the hands of other nations, and to mark the fact, that it is too poor a buſineſs to be left to it itſelf, even with the nation the moſt advantageouſly ſituated.

It will now be proper to count the advantages which aid, and the diſadvantages which oppoſe us in this conteſt.

Our advantages are—

1. The neighbourhood of the great fiſheries, which permits our fiſhermen to bring home their fiſh to be ſalted by their wives and children.

2. The ſhore fiſheries, ſo near at hand as to enable the veſſels to run into port in a ſtorm, and ſo leſſen the riſk, for which diſtant nations muſt pay inſurance.

3. The winter fiſheries, which, like houſhold manufactures, employ portions of time which would otherwiſe be uſeleſs.

4. The ſmallneſs of the veſſels, which the ſhortneſs of the voyage enables us to employ, and which, conſequently, require but a ſmall capital.

5. The cheapneſs of our veſſels, which do not coſt above the half of the Baltic fir veſſels, computing price and duration.

6. Their excellence as ſea boats, which decreaſes the riſk, and quickens the returns.

7. The ſuperiority of our mariners in ſkill, activity, enterprize, ſobriety and order.

8. The cheapneſs of proviſions.

9. The cheapneſs of caſks, which, of itſelf, is ſaid to be equal to an extra profit of fifteen per cent

Theſe advantages are of ſuch force, that, while experience has proved that no other nation can make a mercantile profit on the Newfoundland fiſhery, nor can ſupport it without national aid, we can make a living profit, if vent for our fiſh can be procured.

Of the diſadvantages oppoſed to us, thoſe which depend on ourſelves, are,—

Tonnage, and naval duties on the veſſels employed in the fiſhery.

Impoſt duties on ſalt, on tea, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, hooks, lines and leads, duck, cordage and cables, iron, hemp, and twine. } Uſed in the fiſhery.

Coarſe woollens worn by the fiſhermen; and the poll-tax levied by the State on their perſons. The ſtatement, No. 6, ſhews the amount of theſe, excluſive of the State tax. and drawback on the fiſh exported, to be 5.25 dollars per man, or 57.75 dollars per veſſel of fifty-five tons. When a buſineſs is ſo nearly in equilibrio, that one can hardly diſcern whether the profit be ſufficient to continue it, or not, ſmaller ſums than theſe ſuffice to turn the ſcale againſt it. To theſe diſadvantages, add ineffectual duties on the importation of foreign fiſh. In juſtification of theſe laſt, it is urged that the foreign fiſh received, is in exchange for the produce of agriculture. To which it may be anſwered, that the thing given, is more merchantable than that received in exchange, and that agriculture has too many markets to be allowed to take away thoſe of the fiſheries. It will reſt, therefore, with the wiſdom of the legiſlature, to decide, whether prohibition ſhould not be oppoſed to prohibition, and high duty to high duty, on the fiſh of other nations: Whether any, and which of the naval and other duties, may be remitted, or an equivalent given to the fiſherman in the form of a drawback or bounty; and whether the loſs of markets abroad may not, in ſome degree, be compenſated by creating markets at home; to which might contribute the conſtituting fiſh a part of the military ration, in ſtations, not too diſtant from navigation, a part of the neceſſary ſea ſtores of veſſels, and the encouraging private individuals to let the fiſherman ſhare with the cultivator, in furniſhing the ſupplies of the table. A habit introduced from motives of patriotiſm, would ſoon be followed, from motives of taſte: And who will undertake to fix limits to this demand, if it can be once excited, with a nation which doubles, and will long continue to double at very ſhort periods?

To be continued.

LONDON.

BEETHAM's *New Portable* WASHING MILL is now ſo improved, that all denominations of aſſociated communities, private families and individuals, may derive the moſt unbounded advantages from adopting it to waſh ſilk, linen, cotton, woolen, &c. &c.

PECULIAR QUALITIES.

1 Simple conſtruction.
2 Facility of operation.
3 Saves great expences.
4 Preſerves the linen.
5 Beautifies the linen.
6 Thickens the linen.
7 One perſon works it.
8 Not liable to injury.
9 Wants no repairs.
10 Works by preſſure only.
11 Saves ſoap.
12 Saves coals.
13 Saves manual labour.
14 Saves boiling of linen.
15 Soon clears the price.
16 Turns the linen inceſſantly.
17 Waſhes as much as ten women.
18 Vibrates in half a ſecond.
19 Waſhes cleaner than common.
20 Eaſy to manage.
21 Waſhes 24 ſhirts at one time.
22 Saves 15s in one guinea.
23 Firſts and ſeconds at one time.

PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

A mill large enough to waſh 8 ſhirts, 4l. 4s—14 ditto, 4l 14s 6d—18 ditto, 5l 5s—24 ditto 6l 6s—and one to firſt and ſecond, 8l 8s—Wringer 1l. 1s.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE TO *HENRY.*

WHAT bliſs the voice of Muſic gives,
While tranſport in the bolom lives,
While virtue, borne on every ſound,
Spreads love and happineſs around!
The Soul in purer viſion ſees
The ills of human life retire;
And Adoration loads the breeze,
With praiſes that to Heaven aſpire.

How few the happy power poſſeſs
The ſympathizing heart to bleſs
With pictures of ideal joy,
Which ſtrengthen virtue, not deſtroy!
They are the Muſe's favorite care;
Perfection thro' their ſouls ſhe breathes;
And crowns them, faireſt of the fair,
With Glory's never-fading wreaths.

And *He* whoſe ſong *their* voice inſpires
With holy Pleaſure's warm deſires;
With power the trembling lyre to move
To accents of immortal love;
Shall, robed in modeſt merit, ſhine
His country's wonder, and its praiſe;
While, bending at her moral ſhrine,
To Truth he conſecrates his lays.

Him ſhall the love of nations hail,
Born o'er Oppreſſion to prevail;
Virtue's own hand ſhall round his tomb
Twine circlets of immortal bloom;
The Loves eternal incenſe burn;
The Muſes there the Lyre ſhall place;
And Glory ſhall the ſimple urn
With HENRY's name, in tranſport, grace.

E L L A.

From the LITCHFIELD MONITOR.

——— Who ſhall go about
To cozen fortune and be honorable
Without the ſtamp of merit? Let none preſume
To wear an undeſerved dignity. SHAKESPEARE.

RULES FOR YOUNG LAWYERS.

FIRST, to diſcard all modeſty and diffidence of his own abilities, and inſtead thereof aſſume a competent ſtock of impudence—for an overbearing confidence and ſuperlative arrogance are moſt excellent weapons in this warfare.

When he enters court let his hat comply with apparent reluctance, and juſt uncovered, thruſt himſelf into the moſt advantageous, conſpicuous, and dignified ſeat, to the excluſion of older practitioners—for, to byſtanders it will give him an appearance of genuine ſuperiority.

When he happens to be retained in a cauſe, let him make as many motions to the court as poſſible, no matter how impertinent, frivolous, or indecent; for although they may be fruitleſs and unimportant, and conſequently deſpiſed by the diſcerning few, yet the majority of numbers among the ordinary audience, will impute his loquacity and zeal to a redundancy of profound knowledge and talents, capable of miraculous improvement.

If he ſhould be engaged in the ſame cauſe with an old and experienced counſellor, let him riſe magnanimouſly, upon all interlocutory and occaſional queſtions, and without ſervile conſultation offer and obtrude his ſentiments upon the Court in a *harſh, ſonorous, authoritative* tone of voice, as if conſcious of his innate ſuperiority—this will infallibly magnify or ſtretch him in the eyes and opinion of the multitude.

It will be a happy circumſtance, if he can compoſe his muſcles to a fixed gravity when addreſſing the Bench, and in a dictatorial ſtyle peremptorily declare that *he ſhall proceed until he is ſtopped.* This manœuvre has produced wonderful effects on the court and attendants; for where is the Judge, Advocate, or Juryman, who can withſtand ſuch *knock me down* arguments?

He ought likewiſe to treat his predeceſſors in practice, and ſuperiors in knowledge and experience at the bar, with ſupercilious indifference, if not ſovereign contempt. If they peaceably ſuffer him to paſs without applicable animadverſions, his clients may conſider it a tacit acknowledgement of his diſtinguiſhed abilities.

When managing a cauſe in court, by all means let him *browbeat, blackguard,* and *abuſe* the oppoſite party and his witneſſes as much as poſſible—for this will inſure the confidence of his employer, and looſen the purſeſtrings, whilſt ten to one, ſome other candidate for litigation will ſet him down as an undaunted adverſary, and more refined and poliſhed characters, (as well as aboriginals) have ſometimes worſhipped evil ſpirits to keep on good terms with them.

If a ſuit is likely to be commenced, or ſome controverſy in a family or neighbourhood begun, he muſt be careful to viſit one of the contending parties, and in character of a FRIEND, officiouſly point out what neceſſary meaſures are to be taken, —after this it would be ungrateful not to employ him in the cauſe.

After all this he muſt frequent the ſhrine of Bacchus with ſuch as may probably introduce buſineſs; from which familiar correſpondence, great advantages may be often obtained—this, however, depends on circumſtances and contingencies; ſo that it muſt be left to the management of diſcretion.

Only four years attentive practice upon theſe principles, hath ſucceſsfully conducted a thrifty *ſtripling* of my acquaintance to a comparatively high degree of elevation, in his own opinion—But pray be contented to expect more ſtrictures on the ſubject by and by, as occaſion may require.

LITTLETON.

March 25, 1791.

A Writer in the American Mercury, *under the Title of* "THE PATRIOT," *concludes his ſecond number with the following Propoſition—which is republiſhed as a hint worthy general attention.*

LET there be a ſociety inſtituted for promoting arts and ſciences, huſbandry and manufactures (the Governor always to be the Preſident, and the Lieut. Governor the Vice-Preſident of the ſaid ſociety)—Let the government appropriate, *annually*, a certain ſum of money, to defray the expence of publiſhing ſuch ſhort treatiſes on thoſe ſeveral heads, as may be beſt calculated to promote a general knowlege amongſt the farmers; to be diſtributed to every town in this State—Let there be a further ſum annually appropriated to be diſtributed, by ſaid ſociety, as *premiums* for the beſt ſamples of hemp or flax raiſed in this State—reference being had to the greateſt quantity raiſed by one perſon—as well as to the greateſt quantity from any particular quantity of land; in every caſe the perſon who claims the bounty to furniſh the ſociety, *for publication*, with an accurate deſcription of the land on which the crops were raiſed; as it reſpects the natural ſoil—the mode of preparing the land to receive the ſeed—the method of treating the crops whilſt on the ground, and gathering them in; and the ſubſequent treatment of the products in preparing them for uſe in our manufactures.

A premium for the *greateſt* and *beſt* lots of wool, taken from any given number of ſheep, and ſold to any manufactory within this State. Say the greateſt and fineſt lot of wool, taken the ſame ſeaſon, from 20, from 40, from 60, from 80, and from 100 ſheep, &c. the premium to be increaſed in proportion to the number of the ſheep. It would not require a *large* ſum to give (in this way) a ſpring to this buſineſs; and when once well eſtabliſhed, it would require no more *nurſing*.

BOSTON, April 23.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND SUBLIME OF BLACKGUARDISM.

MR. *Penſioner* BURKE, in his "*Reflections,*" thus endeavors to abuſe the philanthropic PRICE for his Sermon delivered before the Revolution Society.—"At firſt," ſays he, "I was at a loſs to account for this fit of unguarded tranſport, I knew, indeed, that the ſufferings of Monarchs make a delicious repaſt to ſome ſort of palates. There were reflections which might ſerve to keep this appetite within ſome bounds of temperance. But when I took one circumſtance into my conſideration, I was obliged to confeſs, that much allowance ought to be made for the Society, and that the temptation was too ſtrong for common diſcretion; I mean the circumſtance of the Io Pæan of the triumph, the animating cry which called "for *all* the BISHOPS to be hanged on the lamp poſts," might well have brought forth a burſt of enthuſiaſm on the foreſeen conſequences of this happy day. I allow to ſo much enthuſiaſm ſome little deviation from prudence. I allow this prophet to break forth into hymns of joy and thankſgiving on an event which appears like the precurſor of the Millenium, and the projected fifth monarchy, in the deſtruction of all church eſtabliſhments. There was, however, (as in all human affairs there is) in the midſt of this joy ſomething to exerciſe the patience of theſe worthy gentlemen, and to try the ſuffering of their faith. The actual murder of the King and Queen and their child, was wanting to the other auſpicious circumſtances of this "*beautiful day.**" The actual murder of the Biſhops, though called for by ſo many holy ejaculations, was alſo wanting. A groupe of regicide and ſacrilegious ſlaughter, was indeed boldly ſketched, but it was only ſketched. It unhappily was left unfiniſhed, in this great hiſtory-piece of the maſſacre of innocents. What hardy pencil of a great maſter, from the ſchool of the rights of men, will finiſh it, is to be ſeen hereafter. **6th Oct.*

The charge againſt Mr. Burke, of being penſioned to vilify the French Revolution, has been made by the celebrated *Prieſtly*;—and, notwithſtanding the raillery of a few ſatellities of the former, the charge has not yet been refuted.

A writer in an Engliſh paper, gives the following elegant deſcription of France.—That it was the favoured country of nature, bleſſed with a happy diverſity of climates; enriched with the choiceſt and moſt delicate productions of a luxuriant ſoil, embracing the *Atlantic* and *Mediterranean* ſeas; formed for empire, for dominion, and for ſuperiority among the European kingdoms; and uniting in herſelf, every natural advantage which induſtry can beſtow, or commerce can procure.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL, eſtabliſhed by the Proprietors of the DUCK MANUFACTORY, and intended for the education of the female children employed therein, was opened yeſterday ſe'nnight, under the direction of Mr. Oliver W. Lane. The attention to the morals and inſtruction of thoſe who are prevented from receiving the benefit of inſtruction on any other day than this, does the gentlemen who inſtituted it, infinite honour. Its being confined to the young daughters of induſtry, employed in the Factory, will enable the Superintendant to do the fulleſt juſtice to the children committed to his care.

We are informed that Mr. *Lemuel Hayward*, and Dr. *Aaron Dexter*, of this town, have been elected members of the *London Medical Society*.

The Engliſh miniſterial politicians, notwithſtanding all they *ſee* and *hear*, ſtill in imitation of their Prime Leader, Mr. *Burke*, declare, "that the *utopian* conſtitution which 1200 *deſpots* have attempted to eſtabliſh in France, totters on its feeble baſis, and will be blown away by the breath of civil diſcord." Who they intend to *deceive* by this, we know not—it may be *themſelves*—for the *world* is too enlightened to be thus impoſed on.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.

SUNDAY, the Univerſity of Dublin, in full convocation, unanimouſly conferred the honorary Decree of Doctor of Laws on the Right Honorable EDMUND BURKE, as the powerful advocate of the Conſtitution, the friend of public order, virtue, and the happineſs of mankind, and in teſtimony of the high reſpect entertained by the Univerſity, (which had the honor of his education) for the various endowments of his capacious mind, and for his ſuperior talents and abilities." [*How mankind differ in ſentiment!*]

PROVIDENCE, April 23.

The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to appoint Col. *William Barton*, and Major *Daniel Lyman*, Inſpecting Officers for the Ports within the diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.

By Mr. Stewart Wilkins who arrived here the 20th inſtant, up the Ohio, from the Kenhawa, we have the intelligence, that, juſt before his leaving that place, a man had come in almoſt dead with fatigue and hunger, who was one of 40 militia that were coming up the river in a boat loaded with proviſions for the French ſettlement at Galliapolis; and that 20 of theſe whoſe turn it was to walk on ſhore and hunt, were fired upon by a partty of about 30 Indians concealed in a thick buſhy place, and moſt probably all cut off but himſelf. The boat, probably, with the reſt on board, had returned down the river. This happened on the 27th of March, nearly oppoſite, the mouth of the Sciota, on the Virginia ſide of the river.

By an expreſs which arrived from Venango laſt week, we are given to underſtand, that the ſettlers at Coſewago, were leaving it, and coming down to the garriſon at Fort Franklin; that from every appearance a ſtroke was intended on that ſettlement, as ſeveral parties of unfriendly Indians had been diſcovered by ſcouts that were out: that the Cornplanter and Halftown had upwards of 100 warriors in and about the garriſon, and have runners continually out to bring intelligence, they being determined to protect the garriſon at all events, from any inſult.

BENNINGTON, April 25.

We hear from Salem (Waſhington county, State of New-York) that on the 1ſt inſt. as a ſon of Mr. William Matthews, of that town, a promiſing youth, about 18 years of age, was driving a cart, the oxen, being unruly, ran the cart againſt a tree—the young man was ſitting in the cart, with a young boy about ſix or ſeven years old, and perceiving the danger to which they were expoſed, he threw the young lad out, and ſaved his life; but unfortunately before he could extricate himſelf, the cart overturned, by which he was ſo much bruiſed, that he expired on the following Sabbath.

SPRINGFIELD, April 27.

We are happy to inform the public of the arrival of Capt. John Hills in this place—who is employed by the Secretary at War, to make ſuch obſervations, as may lead to the accompliſhment of the object mentioned in the following certificate:—

THIS is to certify that the bearer, Captain John Hills, *has been employed by me for the purpoſe of exploring the country from* Springfield *to* Charles' river, *and making accurate ſurveys thereof, with a view to aſcertain whether an inland navigation would be practicable.*

As this object is of the higheſt public utility, all good people are requeſted to give him ſuch information and advice, as the nature of the caſe may require.

GIVEN at Philadelphia, this ninth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one. *H. KNOX.*

To whom it may concern.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Yeſterday ſailed from this city for India and China, the ſhip Preſident Waſhington, Captain Jacob Sarly, allowed by good judges to be one of

the completeſt merchantmen ever built in America. She has undergone an entire refit ſince her arrival here in diſtreſs on the 8th ult. and ſuch alterations made in the ſtowage of her cargo (which is chiefly iron) as, it is expected, will prevent a ſimilar caſualty in the future courſe of her voyage.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

DEATHS.—Mr. DAVID STERETT, of this town, Merchant—Virginia, the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON, Eſq. formerly a reſpectable Delegate to Congreſs from, and Governor of, that State—At Richmond, in the ſame State, JOHN DIXON, Eſq. State Printer.

Philadelphia, May 7.

It has been ſaid that ſupreme independent power in the hands of either the *one*, the *few*, or the *many*, has in all ages and countries degenerated into tyranny—This obſervation is founded on univerſal experience: The revolutioniſts in the time of Charles Iſt. annihilated the Houſe of Peers and the Hierarchy—but did they eſtabliſh a free government? They did not: Mr. Paine applauds the National Aſſembly of France—they have not yet gone ſo far as Cromwell and his party did—perhaps they never may—as the French nation have a predilection for Kings, *at preſent*—Should the time however arrive when they are *fully* enlightened—they will then, to uſe a borrowed phraſe, ſee the nonſenſe of "*this, that and to'ther*, and Kings will be thought as little of by the French nation, as they are by Mr. Paine—till then the French Revolution, according to him, is eſſentially defective: At this time however the approbation of the King to the meaſures of the National Aſſembly is mentioned by the friends to the Revolution as a moſt important circumſtance in its favor.

A correſpondent obſerves that there are ſome perſons in the world of ſo peculiar a caſt of mind that nothing meets with *their* approbation which has not received their particular *fiat* as an eſſential requiſite to its exiſtence. The ſyſtem of the bank of the United States is however almoſt an exception to the above obſervation; natives and foreigners have awarded it their approbation—the former on account of its immediate and obvious advantages, and for the wiſdom and foreſight diſcovered in its organization—wiſely conſidering that ſhould a foreign direction obtain, and acquire a preponerating influence, the time *may* arrive, when the deſtruction of the bank of this country, and a total derangement of its finances might be compenſated by the douceurs of a foreign power. *Foreigners* among other reaſons, becauſe it reſerves to the citizens of this government the excluſive direction; for while the capital is under the controul of perſons the moſt fully competent to judge of characters, *they* may be more fully aſſured that nothing will be done to counteract the general intereſt of the concerned.

The Bank of the United States may juſtly be conſidered as a propoſition made to the monied intereſt, foreign and domeſtic——and in fact, appears to both in a very favourable point of light—the latter, from every information, are making great preparations to ſubſcribe, and the terms are ſo advantageous that no equal object of ſpeculation is perhaps preſented in any quarter of the globe to the former.

A late writer ſays, that the only ſolid foundation for Liberty, is Virtue: When virtue is gone, liberty ſoon follows; but this muſt refer to public virtue, for it is notorious, that ſome of the moſt renowned modern champions of liberty, are ſtrangers to perſonal virtue—Is the ſentiment then without foundation? I trow not—for tho no dependence can be rationally placed on the patriotic profeſſions of a vicious character, yet their being obliged to aſſume the ſemblance of honeſty to carry their points, is an indirect confirmation of the principle.

"The foundation of all ſocial virtue is a belief of the exiſtence and government of a Deity—a regard to the Deity cannot be maintained without ſome public exerciſes of religion.—Social worſhip is therefore neceſſary to the happineſs of ſociety, and to the eaſy adminiſtration of government—and in this view worthy the attention of every legiſlature, while in a higher view it deſerves the regard of every individual."

Patriotiſm, like Religion, often enjoins duties which are paramount to every other conſideration—and tho the ſelfiſh part of mankind derogate from the merit of every action performed by their contemporaries, by imputing the motives to inferior conſiderations—yet a conſcious integrity will furniſh a reward for every public ſpirited exertion, of which envy and cenſure cannot deprive the votaries of virtue and benevolence.

We learn that upwards of one hundred troops which have been raiſed in New-Jerſey for the ſervice of the frontiers, will march from Trenton for Fort-Pitt this day, under the command of Capt. Zebulon Pike.

Ridicule titles, honors and diſtinctions among mankind, and you will always be in the majority.

Embrace the firſt favorable opportunity to traduce the government under which you live—the more free it is, the more you may abuſe it with impunity and ſucceſs.

Always reſerve your opinion till you know which is the ſtrongeſt ſide.

By obſerving the foregoing, ſome have acquired popularity, honors and riches, without poſſeſſing any principles of morality or honeſty.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, April 16.

Several arrivals from England, bring us the ſtate of politics and war in Europe, by which it appears they continue to act over and over the ſame mad ſcenes which for many ages have diſgraced human nature; When we reflect how incompetent they are to govern themſelves, how ſhould our hearts expand with gratitude to heaven for ſeperating us from them.

Some citizens of the United States when contemplating the errors or *ſuppoſed miſdoings* of our own government are apt to depreciate its value; let ſuch perſons turn their thoughts now and then to Britain, and other nations of Europe, and obſerve the ſhocking ſacrifices of blood and treaſure and faith and honor and religion, and every thing that is called good—and they will prize independence. Mr. G——, who came home in the laſt ſhip that arrived—informs me, that the Britiſh and other nations appear now to be fully ſenſible of the growing greatneſs of the United States: I truſt they will have cauſe to riſe in their ideas of us.

The tour of the Preſident of the United States to the ſouthward at this time is a good plan.—We have heard frequently of uneaſineſs and oppoſitions in reſpect to ſome of the revenue laws, if any thing of the kind really exiſts among our ſouthern brethren, *ſeeing* him in their country will have a very conciliating effect, and do more than a thouſand arguments from even an Ames or a Gerry.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, by the Pigou.

"I rejoice to ſee by the papers, that the United States of America are in ſuch a flouriſhing condition, and that trade, commerce, huſbandry, arts, ſciences, manufactures, &c. begin to proſper on your ſide of the Atlantic. May the bleſſing of GOD continue to ſend peace, unity and proſperity to your vaſt weſtern empire. In London you have many hearty friends, and from the beſt information, throughout all England. There is great joy among the friends of America here, when things go well in your land, and I can aſſure you, from perſonal obſervation, that your friends daily increaſe, and that the credit of the American States is perpetually riſing, all owing to your well-eſtabliſhed and efficient government. May heaven long preſerve your well-beloved GEORGE, and continue him to be the friend, the ſupporter and guardian of your dear native country!—America was the firſt who ſtept forth to light up the expiring lamp of freedom in the world, France has followed her example, and I truſt that in time, the whole globe will be illuminated with the ſame pure flame.

I ſend you with this "a true and genuine account of animal electricity and magnetiſm,*" which has been publiſhed here to put an end to the practice of teaching it for money: as vaſt ſums have been given for the knowlege of it in England, and perhaps the ſame may be the caſe in America. Though I am well perſuaded, from ſome acquaintance with both the countries, that the common people in America have much more general and uſeful knowlege, than they have in any part of Great-Britain, and conſequently are not ſo violently led away and inflamed with novelty and curioſity. You can hardly have an idea, what crouds will collect together in London, to behold the moſt trifling as well as common incident. Their curioſity is alive to every novelty, and hence many hundreds of people in this city have given, aſtoniſhing to tell, from 5 to more than 100 guineas, to acqure the information communicated in that little pamphlet!"

* See page 1, of this day's paper.

On Friday morning the 29th ult. the ſhip Termagant, belonging to the houſe of Meſſrs Claggett, lying in the ſtream oppoſite Georgetown, Patowmac, was diſcovered on fire, which ſoon communicated itſelf to the powder on board; the exploſion was ſo ſevere as to ſhake moſt of the houſes in the town.

The loſs, occaſioned by this alarming event, muſt be great, as the ſhip was large and nearly new; beſides, there were goods to a conſiderable amount, and a large ſum of money on board—all which (except part of the money, which has ſince been found) was deſtroyed. We are informed that this accident proceeded from the ſteward's falling to ſleep and leaving a candle burning in the cabin, which, by ſome means or other, ſet fire to the ſails that were ſtowed there. No lives loſt.

The people are the only legitimate ſource of power; power derived from the people is conſequently legitimate: From whence have deſpotiſms originated? Idolatry: Who are the idolators? Thoſe who ſet up and worſhip an idol: Are there any idols now in the world? Let experience anſwer. If there are idols, there muſt of neceſſity be worſhippers; but can any man point out the country in which they are to be found? Are there any in America, in France, in England?—What ſays the poet,

Nature hath left the tincture in our blood,
All men *would be* tyrants *if they cou'd.*

and as *all men would be* tyrants, it follows that the univerſal object is to acquire the greateſt poſſible ſhare of influence; and he that obtains the higheſt round in the ladder approaches neareſt to that point from which all deſpotiſms have commenced their career; for the man whoſe opinion is paramount to law and the conſtitution in the mind of the people, is ſuperior to both.

The meeting of the Delegates from the State Societies of the CINCINNATI, adjourned on Thurſday, *ſine die*. The next triennial meeting will be in May, 1793.

Extracts from the anſwer to Mr. BURKE, by Mr. PAINE.

"*Government*, ſays Mr. Burke, *is a contrivance of human wiſdom.*" Admitting that government is a contrivance of human *wiſdom*, it muſt neceſſarily follow, that hereditary ſucceſſion, and hereditary rights (as they are called) can make no part of it, becauſe it is impoſſible to make wiſdom hereditary; and on the other hand, *that* cannot be a wiſe contrivance, which in its operation may commit the government of a nation to the wiſdom of an idiot. The ground which Mr. Burke now takes is fatal to every part of his cauſe. The argument changes from hereditary rights to hereditary wiſdom, and the queſtion is, Who is the wiſeſt man? He muſt now ſhew that every one in the line of hereditary ſucceſſion was a Solomon, or his title is not good to be a king.—What a ſtroke has Mr. Burke now made! To uſe a ſailor's phraſe, he has *ſwabbed the deck*, and ſcarcely left a name legible in the liſt of kings; and he has mowed down and thinned the Houſe of Peers, with a ſcythe as formidable as Death and Time. [*Alas, the poor houſe of Peers!*]

"The opinions of men with reſpect to government, are changing faſt in all countries. The revolutions of America and France have thrown a beam of light over the world, which reaches into man. The enormous expences of governments, have provoked people to think, by making them feel: and when once the veil begins to rend, it admits not of repair. Ignorance of a peculiar nature, once diſpelled, and it is impoſſible to re-eſtabliſh it. It is not originally a thing of itſelf, but is only the abſence of knowledge; and tho man may be *kept* ignorant, he cannot be *made* ignorant. The mind, in diſcovering truth, acts in the ſame manner as it acts through the eye in diſcovering objects; when once any object has been ſeen, it is impoſſible to put the mind back to the ſame condition it was in before it ſaw it. Thoſe who talk of a counter revolution in France, ſhew how little they underſtand of man. There does not exiſt in the compaſs of language, an arrangement of words to expreſs ſo much as the means of affecting a counter revolution. The means muſt be an obliteration of knowledge; and it has never yet been diſcovered how to make man *unknow* his knowledge, or *unthink* his thoughts.

The following paragraph more than hints that Mr. Burke is penſioned.

Mr. Burke is laboring in vain to ſtop the progreſs of knowledge; and it comes with the worſe grace from him, as there is a certain tranſaction known in the city, which renders him ſuſpected of being a penſioner in a fictitious name. This may account for ſome ſtrange doctrines he has advanced in his book, which, tho he points it at the Revolution Society, is effectually directed againſt the whole nation.

☞ A liſt of the Prizes in the Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual Lottery, publiſhed by the Managers, may be ſeen at the houſe of the Editor.

☞ In conſequence of the recent difficulties and diſappointments attending the conveyance of the Gazette of the United States, ſeveral of the ſubſcribers have declined taking it any longer: The Editor requeſts that the letters which convey him this information may be ſent free of charge: He has paid a conſiderable ſum for poſtage within a few days, on letters that contained only the above intelligence.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

Arrivals ſince our laſt.

Sloop Charlotte, Cumming, St. Euſtatia.
Polly, Midget, North-Carolina.
Hazard, Folgier, Do.
Rainbow, Portland and Falmouth.
Hope, Bentley, Charleſton.
Schooner Polly, Mann, North-Carolina.
Iſabella, Henderſon, St. Euſtatia.
Bonefine, Roſa, Oporta.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17ſ1.	17ſ2 pr. £.	86	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9ſ1	9ſ2.	46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9ſ1.	45	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		16	80	
Indents		9ſ1.	45	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12ſ4	15ſ.		do.

A CARD.

JOSEPH WHEATON

PRESENTS his compliments to his old Military Friends, the Gentlemen of the Civil Liſt, and the Public—wiſhes they may be informed that he has received a very handſome ASSORTMENT of the beſt choſen

SPRING GOODS,

By the PIGOU, and other late arrivals, which are now opening at his KNOWN CHEAP STORE, No. 38, Third-Street, North, and which he is determined to diſpoſe of (at wholeſale or retail) on ſo low terms as muſt make it an *object* to *cuſtomers*.——Orders from his friends will be attended to with punctuality and diſpatch, and the time of payment made convenient.

Philad. May 2, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 3.*

WE, the Commiſſioners, appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give public notice, that the Books will be opened by us for that purpoſe at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of June next.

THOMAS WILLING, SAMUEL HOWELL,
BEALE BORDLEY, LAMBERT CADWALADER,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,

All the Printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.

To be diſpoſed of,
BY PRIVATE SALE,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable
BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;
Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demoſthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pauſanias, Procopius, Euſebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Ariſtotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæſar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Epictetus, Heſiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Iſocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Auſonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Meſſrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are alſo ſtitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.*

This day is published, for the Proprietors,
BY WILLIAM YOUNG, BOOKSELLER,
No. 52, Second-Street, the corner of Chesnut-Street,

The Universal Asylum,

FOR APRIL, 1791.

CONTAINING.

BESIDES the usual variety of interesting and entertaining matter, *original* thoughts on *common sense*, by Dr. Rush; and a number of extracts from Mr. *Paine's celebrated answer to* Mr. *Burke*, arranged under the following heads, viz.—Revolution-principles defended—on religious toleration—on the connection of a church establishment with the civil power—sundry causes which produced in France, sentiments favorable to liberty—on the absurdity of an hereditary succession—thoughts on the various forms of government, the downfal of hereditary power, and the progress of revolution-principles.

This number also contains the *whole* of the *Excise-Bill*, and a continuation of the *historical sketch of the proceedings of Congress*, which was begun in the Asylum for March.

Philadelphia, May 2.

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, sold, or exchanged; Foreign and inland *Bills of Exchange*, negociated; *Merchandize* of all sorts Bought and Sold on *Commission*, and *all* other Business in the line of a Broker, transacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Custom-House*, State-Street, *BOSTON.*

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000 Tickets.				

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonweaith; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber, who served a regular apprenticeship to the business of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has just opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient House, situated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general satisfaction to all those that may be pleased to favor him with their commands.

JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Partly original, and partly already published,

Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work shall contain 200 pages; be printed on the finest writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work shall be put to the press as soon as 250 copies are subscribed for.

IV. The subscribers names shall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Booksellers in Philadelphia; also, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who supply subscribers with the American Museum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the *Lady Walterstorf*, from London, *Manchester* and *Adriana* from Liverpool, and the *Birmingham Packet* from Bristol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms.—☞ On hand for sale, a few hogsheads of OLD JAMES's RIVER TOBACCO.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 epim

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAIACK Rivers, between Powlas-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jersey.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, to erect bridges over the Hackinsack and Passaiack rivers, having obtained the necessary surveys, are now ready to receive proposals for performing the same; and offer the following conditions for the consideration of such as may be inclined to contract:

The situation of the bridge across the Hackinsack river, will be at one of the following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore,	8	feet 8 inches.
Do. western shore,	8	11
Greatest depth,	25	4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	19	feet 10 inches.
Do. western shore	12	
Greatest depth	35	8

The situation of the bridge across the Passaiack river, will be at one of the three following stations, as shall be hereafter determined most eligible.

1st. At the place where the present ferry is established, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	8	feet 6 inches,
Do. western shore	9	6
Greatest depth	17	

2d. At a place more westerly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	11	feet,
Do. western shore	4	5 inches,
Greatest depth	13	4

3d. At a place still more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eastern shore	4	feet 5 inches,
Do. western shore	10	8
Greatest depth	15	11

The bridges are to be constructed on the principles of those erected over Charles, Mystick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Massachusetts, with a draw to admit a free passage for vessels with fixed standing masts, not less than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in that part of the bridges as shall be determined most convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each side of the entrance of such draw, as shall be judged sufficient to aid vessels in passing through. Also, one lamp on each side of the draw, to be lighted every night from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of the lease.

The bridges are to be built with such piles, timber, scantling, and plank, as shall render them perfectly substantial and secure in the opinion of the commissioners, and are to be of a sufficient height to protect them against the tides, which rise at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at spring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each side, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balustrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The sides of the bridges to be secured with strong balustrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boston and Charlestown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in constant repair, and at the expiration of the lease are to be surrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commissioners are authorised to offer to contractors:

A lease of the exclusive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the present rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an estimate as could possibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years last past, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jersey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that sum will consequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be estimated as the smallest profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increasing intercourse between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the construction of these bridges will give to travelling, the easy communication thereby offered with the state of New-York, on the western side of the Hudson, are all important circumstances, which must necessarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commissioners are moreover authorized by law to raise four thousand pounds to be applied towards making causeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpose. As soon as the places shall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and causeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such persons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleased to send in their terms sealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Esq. in New-York, specifying the shortest period of lease for which they will undertake to erect the said bridges, together with proper security for performing the same.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD,
} Commissioners.

Newark, State of New-Jersey, April 22, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON,*

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 19 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

PRICE CURRENT.—PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

MAY 6.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6½d	
Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	33s	
Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d	
Ashes, pot,	per ton,	40l	42l
——Pearl,		52l	53l
Arrack	pr. gall.	10s	12s 6d
Brandy, common,		8s	
——Cogniac		9s	
Braziletto,	pr. ton.	16l	
Bricks	pr. M	35s	
Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	17s	18s6
Ditto, pilot		35s	
Ditto, small water		40s	45s
Beer, American, in bot.		10s6	
pr. doz.			
—— pr. bbl.		37s	
BOARDS: Oak	pr. M feet,	4l10s	4l18s
BOARDS: Merch. pine		5l	
BOARDS: Sap, do.		3l	
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.		2l10s	
BOARDS: Cedar		5l	
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*			
Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	27s	
BEEF: Irish	pr. bbl.	——	
BEEF: Boston		55s	
BEEF: Country		45s	
Butter	pr. lb.	14d	
——in kegs		9d	
Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s2½d	
Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d	
Coal	pr. bushel	1s 6d	
Coffee	pr. lb.	1s 2d	
Cinnamon		18s 20s	
Cassia		5s	
Cheese, English		1s 5d	
——— Country		6d	7½d
CANDLES: Sper.	pr. lb.	3s3d	3s6d
CANDLES: Wax		3s	
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax		12d	
CANDLES: Mould, tallow		10½d	
CANDLES: Dipped		9½d	
Cotton		1s 9d	
Currants		1s6 2s	
Cloves		10s	
Copperas	pr. cwt.	14s	
Cordage		60s	62s6d
Cocoa		62s6d	67s6d
Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80s	
——Ravens		67s	72s 6d
Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	40s	
——Common,		37s	6d
——Bur middlings,	best	35s	
——Middlings		26s	
——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	9s6d	12s
Flax	pr. lb.	9d	
Fustic	pr. ton,	135s	150s
Feathers	pr. lb.	2s	10d
Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5s	
Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s	8l
Ginger, white race		52s	6d
Ditto, common		50s	
Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	9d	
Ginseng,		2s	2d
Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter cask,	30s	
Ditto, fine glazed		35s	6d
Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	6s	
Do.	pr. case,	33s	
GRAIN: Wheat	pr. bush	7s	9d
GRAIN: Rye		5s	
GRAIN: Oats		1s8d	2s6d
GRAIN: Indian corn		2s	10d
GRAIN: Barley		4s	9d
GRAIN: ——Best shelled	pr. lb.	3d	
GRAIN: Buckwheat		2s6	
Hemp,	pr. ton,	50l	56l
Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5l	6l
Herrings,	pr. bbl.	22s	6d
Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d	10d
Hops		9s	
Indigo, French,		10s	
——Carolina		3s	7s
Irons, sad	pr. cwt.	50s	
IRON: Castings		28s	
IRON: Bar	pr. ton,	29l	30l
IRON: Pig		10l	
IRON: Sheet		65l	
IRON: Nail rods		36l	
Junk,	pr. cwt.	30s	40s
Lard, hogs		9d	10d
Lead in pigs		40s	42s 6d
——in bars		54s	
Lead, white		75s	80s
——red		50s	
Leather, soal	pr. lb.	1s2d	1s4d
Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s	45s
Logwood		7l	5s 8l
Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	17s	
——Rye		25s	
Mackarel, best		63s	
——Common		30s	58s 6d
Mace	pr. lb.	70s	
Mustard		2s	4d
Madder, best		15d	18d
Molasses	pr. gall.	2s10d	3s4d
Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	14s	
Mast spars		2s	6d 6s
Mahogany		8d	10d
Nutmegs	pr. lb.	75s	
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d	8½d 9d
OIL: Linseed,	pr. gall.	3s	9d
OIL: Train		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Spermaceti		3s	7d
OIL: Whale		1s	10d 2s
OIL: Olive		6s	6d
OIL: Ditto	pr. case	28s	30s
OIL: Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	52s	6d 60s
OIL: —baskets 12 bottles		28s	
Oak timber	pr. ton	40s	
Porter in casks,	pr. gall.	2s	
——London,	pr. doz.	12s	6d 15s
Porter, American	pr. doz.	12s	
Pitch,	pr. bbl.	13s	15s
Pork, Burlington,		77s	6d
——Lower county		73s	
——Carolina		60s	
Peas, Albany		7s	6d
Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s	6d
Pimento		1s	4d
Rice	pr. cwt.	22s	6
Rosin	pr. bbl.	20s	
Raisins, best,	pr. keg	57s	6d
Ditto	pr. jar	3s	
Ditto	pr. box	35s	
RUM: Jamaica	pr. gall.	5s	6d
RUM: Antigua		5s	
RUM: Windward		4s	4d 5s
RUM: Barbadoes		3s	9 4s
RUM: Country, N. E.		3s	6d
RUM: Taffia		2s	4d 2s6d
Saffafras	pr. ton	45s	60s
Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	4l	10s
Sulphur, flour		40s	41s
Shot		55s	
STEEL: German	pr. cwt.	65s	70s
STEEL: English, blistered		75s	
STEEL: American	pr. ton	40l	45l
STEEL: Crowley's	pr. fag.	82s	6d
Snake root	pr. lb.	1s	6d 2s8d
Soap, Common		5d	6d
——Brown		6d	
——Castile		10d½	
Starch		7d	
Snuff		1s6d	2s4d 3s6d
Spermaceti, refined,		3s	
Sail Cloth, English,	pr. yard,	1s6d	2s2d
——Boston, No. I.		2s	3d
——— No. II.		2s	2d
——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90s	
SUGAR: Lump,	pr. lb.	1s	4d
SUGAR: Loaf, single refined		1s	5½d
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.		1s	10½d
SUGAR: Havannah, white		10½d	
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,		8½d	
SUGAR: Muscovada,	pr. cwt.	60s	78s
Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	4s	
SALT: Allum	pr. bush.	2s	
SALT: Liverpool		2s	2d
SALT: Cadiz		1s	10d
SALT: Lisbon		2s	2d
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		90s	100s
Do. LO. & red C. do.		6l	6l 5s
Shingles, short,	p. M.	17s	20s
——— long dressed		90s	100s
Scantling, heart,		90s	150s
——Sap		50s	55s
STAVES: Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l	
STAVES: W. O. hogshead		7l	5s
STAVES: R. O. do.		5l	5s
STAVES: Leogan		6l	
STAVES: Barrel		4l	10s
STAVES: Heading		8l	10s
SKINS: Otter, best	pr. piece	30s	
SKINS: Minks		1s6d	3s
SKINS: Fox, grey		2s	6d 5s
SKINS: ——red		4s	8d
SKINS: Martins		3s	
SKINS: Fishers		2s	6d 5s
SKINS: Bears		12s	6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons		2s	4s
SKINS: Musk-rats		9d	1s 6d
SKINS: Beaver,	pr. lb.	5s	10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair		1s	6d 2s3d
Tar, N. Jersey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	7s6	
——Carolina,	32 gall.	9s	3d
Turpentine		12s	6d 15s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new best		30s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———inferior		23s	25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old		35s	38s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland		40s	60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf		20s	
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eastern-shore		15s	16s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new		22s	6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old		22s	6d 25s
TEAS: Hyson	pr. lb.	7s	8 9d
TEAS: Hyson skin,		4s	4s 6d
TEAS: Souchong,		3s	6d 7s
TEAS: Congo,		3s	4d 3s 9d
TEAS: Bohea,		2s	7d
Tallow, refined		8½d	
Tin	pr. box,	100s	
Verdigrease	pr. lb.	3s	6d 4s
Vermillion,		12s	
Varnish,		2s	6d
WINE: Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l	75l
WINE: Lisbon		37l	
WINE: Teneriffe		20l	10s 30l
WINE: Fayal	pr. gall.	3s	
WINE: Port	pr. pipe	36l	43l
WINE: Ditto	pr. gall.	7s	
WINE: Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s	
WINE: Claret		30s	45s
WINE: Sherry	pr. gall.	6s	9d 9s
WINE: Malaga		5s	6s6d
Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s	
Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	2s	3d
———short,	pr. lb.	1s	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days,	69
Ditto 60 days	70
Ditto 30 days	72
Amsterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	2s 11d 3s
30 days	3s 1d
France, 60 days. pr. 5 liv.	6s 8d
30 days	6s 8d

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No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,

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